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Concern (pp. 529–35). Not only was the dispute hot, not only are the questions of fact complicated, but Dr. Buckley was himself a participant in the struggle, having been counsel for Dr. Lanahan. Yet even this severe test is borne satisfactorily. The narrative shows no trace of passion or prejudice, and sets forth the indisputable facts and official findings.

Perhaps the least satisfactory part of the book is the last two chapters. It is always when the denominational historian comes nearest his own day that his task becomes most difficult, and comparative failure here is to be anticipated — and pardoned.

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MEN, WOMEN AND MANNERS IN COLONIAL TIMES. By SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1898. Pp. iii + 391; 392. $3.

AFTER the preparation of two earlier volumes on Pennsylvania and a monograph on *The Evolution of the Constitution*, Mr. Fisher has given to the public his most comprehensive contribution to American colonial history. The contents of these volumes are somewhat miscellaneous and fragmentary, yet they contain much reliable and useful information. They are exceptionally racy and readable. Incidentally they give much general information concerning religion and the relation of the church to the state in the different colonies. Yet they do not assume to treat this or any other subject completely or philosophically.

The various colonies are described under such suggestive titles as: "Cavalier and Tobacco," "From Puritans and Witches to Literature and Philosophy," "The Land of Steady Habits," "The Isle of Errors," "The White Mountains and the Green," "Manhattan and the Tappan Zee," "Puritan and Catholic on the Chesapeake," "Landgraves, Pirates, and Caziques," "Bankrupts, Spaniards, and Mulberry Trees."

The modern fashion which exaggerates the defects of the Puritans is usually attended with very slight appreciation of their notable excellencies. It requires no high order of talent to follow this fashion, but when the fashion leads to the statement that the early settlers of Massachusetts and New England were "stiff, solemn individuals, devoted to schools, colleges, and learning, to whom amusement was a

crime, whose lives were completely absorbed in religion, and who were among the most unrelenting fanatics the world has ever seen," the misleading impression produced amounts to a falsification of history.

The author's sympathies are so decidedly with the aristocratic Virginians, to whom slavery and tobacco gave leisure for reading and amusement, that he fails to estimate at their true worth the best qualities of the noblest Puritans in New England. Yet the exact equilibrium of just historical judgments is confessedly difficult to attain, and unfortunately there are dark facts which give color to the author's unsympathetic treatment of the early Puritans of Massachusetts Bay.

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SCHLEIERMACHER: Zum hundertjährigen Gedächtnis der Reden über die Religion an die Gebildeten unter ihren Verächtern. Von M. FISCHER, Pfarrer an St. Marcus in Berlin. Berlin: C. A. Schwetschke & Sohn, 1899. Pp. xvi + 256. M. 3.

TREATISES on Schleiermacher are very popular just now in Germany. A century ago, in the spring of 1799, the fatherland was electrified by the discourses on religion published by Schleiermacher in a critical period of the nation's history and addressed to people who were diametrically opposed to the spirit of the writer. Notwithstanding all this, they made a deep and lasting impression upon the public. Schleiermacher was still a young man when he published these first fruits of his pen, and although they betray occasionally immaturity of thought, his genius shone forth from the beginning of his public career with the brightness of the rising sun. No theologian who desires to know the spirit of his own time can afford to ignore Schleiermacher, and he who wants to understand Schleiermacher thoroughly must make a careful study of the discourses on religion. Pfarrer Fischer, an ardent admirer of Schleiermacher, is among those who, in honor of their hero, remind us of the debt we owe to the theological mastermind of the nineteenth century. He has done his task with consummate ability. His little book is a gem, original in form and compact in its subject-matter. It needs, however, careful study, for, on account of the richness of its contents, it is not easily digested. The title of the book is very brief and rather enigmatical. You are entirely mistaken if you expect a biographical sketch. In the general introduction you find a few meager notices about the chief incidents in